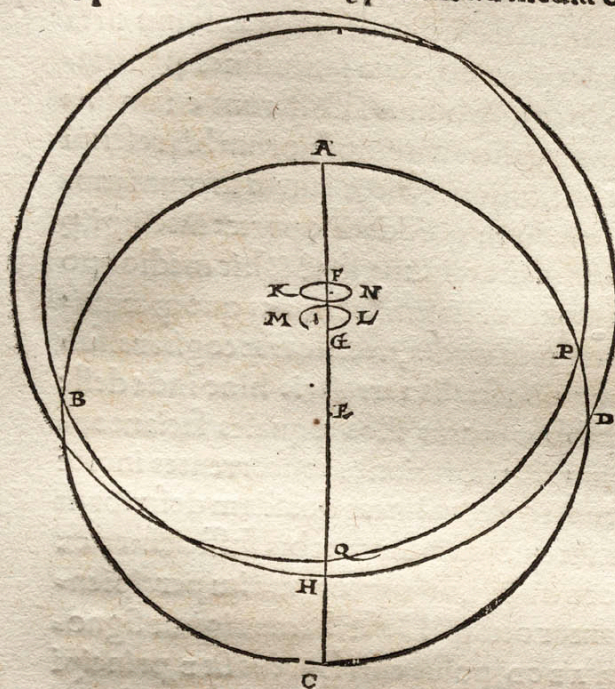


descriptus in eo circulus æquinoctialis per eadē BD segmenta trālibit, nempe per polos AFEC circuli: sed angulos obliquitatis faciet maiores pro ratione FI circūferētiæ. Ab hoc sumpto principio transiturū terræ polum ad mediā obliquitatē in: alter su-



perueniēs motus nō finit recta incedere per FI, sed per ambitum ac extremam in consequentia latitudinem, quæ sit in K deducit ipsum. In q̄ loco descripti æquinoctialis apparentis OPQ, sectio nō erit in B, sed post ipsam in O, & pro tanto minuitur præcessio æquinoctiorū, quantum fuerit BO. Hinc conuersus polus, & in præcedentia tendens, excipitur à con-

currētibus simul utrisq; motibus in I medio, & æquinoctialis apparet p̄ omnia unitur æquali siue medio, ac eo p̄transiens polus terræ transmigrat in præcedentes partes, & separat æquinoctialem apparentē à medio, augetq; præcessionem æquinoctiorū usq; in alterū L limitē. Inde reuertēs aufert q̄d modo adiecerat æquinoctijs, donec in G puncto cōstitutus minimā efficiat obliquitatē in eadē B sectiōe, ubi rursus æquinoctiorū solsticiorūq; motus tardissimus apparebit eo ferē modo quo in F. Quo tempore constat inæqualitatē eorū reuolutionē suā peregrisse, quando à medio utrunq; pertransierit extremorū: motus uero obliquitatis à maxima declinatione ad minimam, dimidium duntaxat circuitum. Exinde pergens polus consequentia repetit ad extremum usq; limitem in M, ac denuo reuersus unitur in medio, rursusq; uergens in præcedentia N limitem emensus con-

cludit

cludit tandem quā diximus intortā lineam FKILGMINE. Itaq; manifestum est, quod in una reuersione obliquitatis bis præcedentium bisq; sequentium limitem terræ polus attingit.

Quomodo motus reciprocos siue librationis ex circularibus constet. Cap. IIII.



Vod igitur iste motus apparentijs consentiat amodo declarabimus. Interim uero quæret aliquis, quo nam modo possit illarum librationum æqualitas intelligi, cum à principio dictum sit, motum celestem æqualē esse, uel ex æqualibus ac circularibus cōpositum.

Hic aut utrobicq; duo motus in uno apparēt sub utrisq; terminis, qbus necesse est cessationē interuenire. Fatebimur quidem geminatos esse, at ex æqualibus hoc modo demonstrant. Sit recta linea AB, quæ quadrifariā secetur in CDE si gnis, & in D describatur circuli homocentri, ac in eodē plano ADB, & CDE, & in circūferentia interioris circuli assumat utcūq; F signū, & in ipso F cētro, interuallo uero FD circulus describatur GHD, qui secet AB rectā lineā in H signo, & agat dimetiēs DFG. Ostēdendū est, q̄ geminis motibus circularū GHD & CFE cōcurrētibus in uicē H mobile p̄ eandē rectā lineā AB hinc inde reciprocādo repat. Quod erit, si intelligat H moueri in diuersam partē, & duplo magis ipso F. Quoniā idē angulus, q̄ sub CDF in cētro circuli CFE & circūferētia ipsius GHD cōsistēs cōpræhēdit utrāq; circūferentiā circularū eq̄liū GH duplā ipsi FC, posito q̄ aliquādo in cōiunctiōe rectarū linearū ACD & DFG mobile H fuerit in G cōgruente cū A, & F in C. Nūc aut in dextrās ptes p̄ FC motū est centrū F, & ipsum H p̄ GH circumferentiā in sinistrās duplo maiores ipsi CF.

r. iij. uel

